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NOVA AQUILÆ No. 2.

A single magnitude observation of *Nova Aquilæ*, made December 16th, completes my series for 1905. (See these *Publications*, October and December.) Further measures cannot be made here till the latter part of February.

The estimates were made with the 12-inch, power 155, by the Argelander method, at a large hour-angle ($5^h.1$) under poor atmospheric conditions. Four photometric settings on the star *f*, with the 12-inch, November 25th, gave for its magnitude 13.46.

G. M. T., 1905.	Estimates.	<i>Nova.</i>
Dec. 16 ^d .60	<i>e</i> 5-6 <i>x</i> 3 <i>Nova</i> 12 <i>f</i> ; <i>d</i> 8 <i>e</i> 8 <i>Nova</i>	12 ^m .1

The value of a step from this observation is 0^m.085.

January 25, 1906.

JAMES D. MADDRILL.

RAINFALL AT MT. HAMILTON.

Until the 9th of January the season beginning 1905, July, threatened to be a dry one. From January 11th to 19th, however, almost continuous rain brought the season record up from 4.93 inches to 17.23 inches. The heaviest fall

In one hour was 0.77ⁱⁿ, from 12:40 to 1:40 P. M.,
January 12th.

In 24 consecutive hours was 3.86ⁱⁿ, from 3 P. M.,
January 11th, to 3 P. M., January 12th.

Of the latter 3.39 inches fell in the last 12 hours. The next day the fall

In 24 consecutive hours was 3.83ⁱⁿ, from 6 A. M.,
January 13th, to 6 A. M., January 14th.

Of this 3.61 inches fell in 12 hours, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

The twenty-five-year summary at the conclusion of this article shows that about 14.5 inches are to be expected by January 19th; hence we are about 2.7 inches ahead of the normal season.

A table of the rainfall by months for the first twelve years, 1880, July - 1892, June, was compiled by Mr. PERRINE in 1893 and published in these *Publications* (Vol. V, p. 126). The following table is a continuation to 1905, June; and a summary

in the last two columns based on all the rainfall data for the twenty-five years.

Melted snow is included with rain.

Month.	1892 1893 in.	1893 1894 in.	1894 1895 in.	1895 1896 in.	1896 1897 in.	1897 1898 in.	1898 1899 in.	1899 1900 in.
July	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.12
September ..	0.24	0.48	1.64	0.08	0.47	0.07	0.29	0.00
October	1.38	0.66	2.98	0.78	1.85	1.25	1.33	6.37
November ...	10.30	4.01	0.84	2.46	5.86	1.51	1.23	4.92
December ...	5.56	3.58	11.90	3.16	4.91	2.70	2.13	4.16
January	3.29	9.74	10.00	9.54	3.50	2.30	5.63	3.26
February	3.45	10.52	3.08	1.08	7.42	4.16	0.75	1.70
March	8.99	2.54	1.46	3.83	6.45	2.04	11.11	3.37
April	3.61	0.89	2.30	6.70	0.82	0.84	1.40	4.06
May	0.95	2.78	2.39	2.10	0.28	2.41	1.47	1.35
June	0.16	0.64	0.00	0.02	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.00
Annual	37.93	35.84	36.61	29.76	32.22	17.66	25.73	29.31

Month.	1900 1901 in.	1901 1902 in.	1902 1903 in.	1903 1904 in.	1904 1905 in.	25-year Mean. in.	Mean Sum to End of Month. in.
July	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03
September ..	0.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.41	0.44
October	3.48	2.19	2.09	0.47	2.51	1.82	2.26
November ...	7.76	2.89	3.01	7.69	2.05	3.01	5.27
December ...	2.21	1.61	3.11	1.39	3.84	6.53	11.80
January	5.76	1.44	8.86	1.98	4.04	4.67	16.47
February	5.92	9.15	2.20	9.53	3.89	4.72	21.19
March	1.98	5.18	9.89	8.06	5.91	5.39	26.58
April	3.33	2.60	1.12	4.38	1.36	3.11	29.69
May	1.07	1.19	0.05	0.45	2.27	1.63	31.32
June	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.38	31.70
Annual	31.64	27.38	30.33	33.98	28.25	31.70	

January 22, 1906.

JAMES D. MADDRILL.

A DOUBLE-STAR PROBLEM.

BURNHAM has called 95 *Ceti* (= ALVAN CLARK 2) "the most mysterious and strange double star in the heavens. I have tried it," he says, "first and last, perhaps hundreds of times with apertures all the way from 6 to 36 inches without